Pfeiffer proposed his section *Hainesia* in the 'Mal. Blätter' for September.

The following are the remarks published by Gould on *Cyclostoma Pollex*, with the characters of *Pollicaria* :—

"This singular shell may possibly be *Cyclostoma Chrysalis*, Pfr., but is larger and destitute of lines and indentations. That shell is said to come from Arva [probably Ava]. *Megalomastoma Myersii*, Haines, is another species of the same type, but less distorted and more cylindrical. These shells, coming from the same region, to which many others will doubtless hereafter be added, I regard as constituting a natural group, probably generic, for which I would propose the name *Pollicaria*. Shell subperforate, chrysalidiform, ventrally flattened; spire secund; aperture subcircular, truncate posteriorly within the peritreme."

Cheltenham, June 29, 1860.

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## XVII.—*On Additions to the Madeiran Coleoptera.*

By T. Vernon Wollaston, M.A., F.L.S.

[Concluded from p. 54.]

(Subfam. Xantholinides.)

Genus Xantholinus.

Dahl, Encycl. Méthod. x. 475 (1825).

*Xantholinus Hesperius* ? Erich.

*X.* niger (vix subænescens), nitidus; capite utrinque parce punctato, ad basin truncato; prothorace punctorum serie laterali subcurvata impresso; elytris latera versus obsolete subseriatim punctatis, margine apicali testaceo; antennis tarsisque fusco-ferrugineis, illarum articulo primo (et interdum tertio), femoribus tibiisque piceis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$.

*Habitat* Maderam australem, a DD. Park et Moniz benigne communicatus.

*Xantholinus Hesperius* ?, Erichs., Gen. et Spec. Staph. 329 (1839).

*X.* like the *X. linearis*, but with the *head* a little more abruptly truncated behind (though not quite so suddenly as in the *X. punctulatus*), and much more sparingly punctured, and with the frontal sulci a little longer, wider, and deeper,—the inner ones, moreover, being a trifle less curved, and the outer ones carried further back on to the forehead, from the front margin of the eye. *Prothorax* with a longitudinal row of about nine punctures on either side of its disk, and with the lateral ones fewer than in the *X. linearis*, and with an evident tendency to be arranged in a

curve (though not so decidedly so as those of the *X. punctulatus*). *Elytra* finely punctured, as in the *X. linearis*, but with a very obscure tendency to be disposed, towards the lateral margins, in longitudinal rows; their apical edge somewhat translucid and testaceous. *Antennæ* and *tarsi* brownish-ferruginous; the *basal joint* of the former (and sometimes, apparently, the third also), as well as the *femora* and *tibiæ*, piceous.

The present *Xantholinus*, which in some respects (as will be seen) combines the characters of the *X. punctulatus* and *linearis*, but which may be at once known from them by, *inter alia*, its more remotely punctured head and the testaceous apical margin of its elytra, appears to agree sufficiently well with the description of the *X. Hesperius* (from Spain and Portugal) as given by Erichson, to justify its being referred to that insect. Nevertheless I should state that it does not *precisely* accord with the diagnosis; and hence I have assigned it to the *X. Hesperius* with a query, being unwilling to multiply species unnecessarily in a somewhat obscure group. I have detected a single specimen of it amongst some old insects which were taken by Mr. M. Park, about two or three years ago, near Funchal; and a second was communicated to me by Senhôr Moniz, during the winter of 1859.

## Genus Leptacinus.

Erichson, Käf. der Mark Brand. i. 429 (1837).

### *Leptacinus linearis*, Grav.

*L.* niger, nitidus; capite utrinque dense et profunde punctato, ad basin recte truncato; prothorace seriebus dorsalibus circa 9-punctatis; elytris dilutioribus, latera versus seriatim punctatis; antennis piceis; pedibus piceo-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

*Habitat* Maderam; quinque specimina ad S. Antonio da Serra nuper deprehensit Dom. Bewicke.

*Staphylinus linearis*, Grav., Col. Micropt. 43 (1802).
*Gyrohypnus sulcifrons* (Kby.), Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. v. 260 (1833).
*Leptacinus linearis*, Kraatz, Nat. der Ins. Deutsch. ii. 649 (1857).

*L.* black and shining. *Head* and *prothorax* highly polished: the *former* straightly truncated behind, deeply and distinctly punctured at the sides (but not roughly so, the punctures being well-defined), and with the frontal sulci deep and distinct: the *latter* with a longitudinal row of about eight punctures on either side of its disk, and with about five or six (besides some scattered ones near the anterior angles) arranged somewhat in a curve towards either edge. *Elytra* diluted in colouring (being more or less piceous, and still paler towards their outer apical angles), finely punctured, the punctures being disposed in rows

towards the lateral margins. *Antennæ* brownish-piceous, being a little brighter at their base. *Legs* piceo-testaceous, with their *tarsi* pale.

Except in its comparatively diminutive size, the present insect bears a considerable *primâ facie* resemblance, in its general contour and posteriorly-truncated head, to the *Xantholinus punctulatus*. Nevertheless, apart from the great differences of its punctation (which may be gathered from the above diagnosis), the *generic* characters of the *Leptacini* will of course at once separate it; and amongst these, the subulated apical joint of the palpi is perhaps the most apparent. Its discovery in Madeira is due to Mr. Bewicke, who has recently forwarded me five specimens which he captured, during the past summer, beneath hay-stack rubbish, at S. Antonio da Serra. I should add that one of the Madeiran examples has likewise been carefully examined by Mr. Janson, who agrees with me in referring it to the *Staphylinus linearis*, Grav.

(Subfam. Staphylinides.)

Genus Philonthus.

(Leach) Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. v. 226 (1832).

§ I. *Prothorax seriebus dorsalibus e punctis quatuor compositis.*

*Philonthus thermarum*, Aubé.

*P.* angustus, niger; capite subquadrato; prothorace picescentiore; elytris testaceo-piceis, apicem versus paulatim dilutioribus, parce et distincte punctulatis; antennis fuscis, basi pedibusque pallidis. Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

*Habitat* Maderam australem; duo specimina prope urbem Funchalensem tempore vernali A.D. 1859, a meipso detecta.

*Philonthus thermarum*, Aubé, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France (2ième série), viii. 316 (1850).

*P.* small, narrow, and black. *Head* and *prothorax* highly polished; the *former* rather long and subquadrate, being straightly truncated behind; the *latter* more piceous than the head, and with a longitudinal series of four (or sometimes, apparently, five) punctures down either side of its disk, and with a few scattered ones between them and the edges. *Elytra* paler than the head and prothorax, being more or less testaceo-piceous, and paler behind than in front; sparingly, but distinctly, punctulated. *Antennæ* brown; their *base* and the *legs* testaceous.

Two examples of the *P. thermarum*, Aubé, which agree precisely with British ones in my possession, were captured by myself, beneath vegetable refuse, near Funchal, during the spring of 1859. Their minute size, narrow outline, subquadrate head, and diluted elytra, in conjunction with the four (or sometimes

five) punctures down either side of their prothoracic disk, will at once distinguish them from the rest of the Madeiran *Philonthi*. In more northern latitudes, the species generally occurs about hotbeds,—under which circumstances it was discovered by M. Rouzet in Paris; and I have myself taken it in similar positions in England.

(Subfam. PÆDERIDES.)

Genus SCOPÆUS.

Erichson, Gen. et Spec. Staph. 604 (1839).

*Scopæus subopacus*, n. sp.

*S.* angustus, nigro-piceus, subopacus; capite prothoraceque dense alutaceis, fere pilis carentibus, illo subrotundato-quadrato; elytris dense et minute punctulatis et pilis brevibus demissis cinereis vestitis; antennis rufo-testaceis, apicem versus fuscescentibus; pedibus infuscato-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

*Habitat* Maderam, una cum præcedente a Dom. Bewicke detectus.

*S.* narrow, blackish-piceous, and nearly opake. *Head* and *prothorax* densely alutaceous, but scarcely punctured, and almost free from pile: the *former* roundish-quadrate (being truncated behind, but not very abruptly so), and with the *eyes* rounded, and rather small: the *latter* oblong, and rather acuminated in front. *Elytra* closely and minutely punctulated all over, and (together with the abdomen) more evidently pilose than the head and prothorax—being clothed with a fine and very short, decumbent, cinereous pubescence. *Abdomen* concolorous, even the extreme apex being scarcely more diluted in colouring than the rest of the surface. *Antennæ* reddish-testaceous at their base, but browner towards their apex. *Legs* brownish-testaceous, being unequally infuscated all over.

The unique example from which the above description has been compiled was detected by Mr. Bewicke, who captured it (along with the last species) beneath hay-stack refuse at S. Antonio da Serra, during the summer of 1859. It has much the appearance of a small dark *Lithocharis*; but the *generic* characters of *Scopæus*, which mainly consist in its more robust legs (especially the anterior pair) and its small tricuspid *corneous* ligula, will, apart from the diminished bulk of the species which compose the group, readily distinguish it. Judging from the description, it seems somewhat allied (particularly in its opake surface) to the *L. infirmus*, Erichs., from Egypt; nevertheless its uniformly dark hue and the densely alutaceous (but apparently unpunctured) sculpture of its head and prothorax are of themselves sufficient to separate it therefrom.

Genus Lithocharis.

(Dejean) Boisd. et Lacord., Faun. Ent. des Env. de Paris, i. 431 (1835).

*Lithocharis brevipes*, n. sp.

*L.* fusco-picea, subopaca, densissime et subtilissime punctulata; capite subtriangulari piceo-nigro, oculis parvulis; prothorace subquadrato; elytris paulo magis fuscescentioribus; antennis pedibusque infuscato-ferrugineis, illis graciusculis, tarsis brevibus.

Long. corp. lin. vix $1\frac{1}{2}$.

*Habitat* Maderam australem; in horto Bewickiano prope Funchal exemplar unicum deprehensi.

*L.* like the *L. ochracea*, but rather smaller and narrower, more opake, still more closely and minutely punctulated all over, and more densely pubescent. *Head* not quite so black as in that species (or a trifle more piceous); also rather smaller, less convex, and more triangular, and with the *eyes* not nearly so large. *Elytra* somewhat browner, or more diluted, than the rest of the surface, and very densely pubescent. *Limbs* darker than in the *L. ochracea*: the *antennæ*, also, more slender; and with the apical joint shorter, and less acuminated at its tip: and the *legs* more abbreviated, particularly the tarsi, which are (comparatively) very short.

The present insect is a good deal allied to the European *L. obsoleta*; nevertheless its rather shorter and more slender antennæ (with their smaller terminal joint), together with its more triangular head and more piceous hue, and the less broadly dilated front tarsi of its male sex, will, apart from minor differences, at once separate it therefrom. Judging from the diagnosis, it seems quite distinct, in many points, from the *L. obscurella*, Erichs., from Sardinia, though in its general size and aspect it may possibly approach that species. The only specimen which I have as yet seen of it was captured by myself, during the spring of 1859, from beneath vegetable refuse, in Mr. Bewicke's garden at the Palmeira, above Funchal.

Genus Sunius.

(Leach) Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. v. 274 (1832).

*Sunius æquivocus*, n. sp.

*S.* piceo-ferrugineus; capite rotundato-oblongo; prothorace rufo-ferrugineo; elytris antennisque dilute testaceis; pedibus pallido-testaceis; scutello majusculo.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$.

*Habitat* Maderam australem, a Dom. M. Park captus.

*S.* piceo-ferruginous. *Head, prothorax,* and *elytra* almost free

from pubescence—the first and second being also subopake, and densely, roughly, but not very decidedly punctured: the *first* roundish-oblong; the *second* a little more rufescent than the head, being strictly *rufo*-ferruginous; the *third* a little less opake, more deeply, distinctly, and less closely punctured, and (together with the *antennæ*) of a dull diluted-testaceous hue. *Scutellum* rather larger than in the other Madeiran *Sunii*. *Abdomen* pubescent. *Legs* pale testaceous, but infuscated in parts.

The single specimen described above was captured, about two years ago, by Mr. M. Park, near Funchal. As will be gathered from the diagnosis, it differs from the other Madeiran *Sunii* in many important particulars, though combining to a certain extent the characters of them both; and, indeed, at first sight it has somewhat the general aspect and colouring of the *Mecognathus Chimæra*: nevertheless, apart from minor differences, its *comparatively* immensely developed elytra and scutellum, and less basally-constricted abdomen, will at once distinguish it from that insect.

(Subfam. Oxytelides.)

Genus Trogophlœus.

Mannerheim, Brachél. 49 (1831).

*Trogophlœus exilis*, n. sp.

*T.* angustus, niger, subnitidus; capite prothoraceque minutissime, creberrime et æqualiter subpunctulatis (an potius alutaceis?), hoc in disco postico obsolete longitudinaliter bi-impresso; antennis basi fusco-ferrugineis; pedibus dilute testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $\frac{2}{3}$.

*Habitat* Maderam australem, a Dom. M. Park semel lectus.

*T.* minute, narrow, black or piceous-black, slightly shining, and delicately pubescent. *Head* and *prothorax* most closely, minutely, and equally subpunctulated all over, the punctules being very indistinct, and scarcely separable from minute granules (so that, perhaps, the surface might be almost regarded as subalutaceous instead of punctured): the *former* less prominent or thickened behind the *eyes* than in the *T. corticinus*, so that the latter project sensibly *beyond* the hinder rim (which is scarcely the case in that species); the *latter* of much the same shape as in the *T. corticinus* and *bilineatus*, but with the longitudinal foveæ more obscure, being subobsolete. *Elytra* a trifle more picescent than the head and prothorax, and a little more evidently punctulated (though much more finely so than in the other species). The basal half of the *antennæ* dull brownish ferruginous. *Legs* diluted testaceous.

The present insignificant little *Trogophlœus*, a single specimen of which I have found amongst some insects collected by Mr. M. Park near Funchal, is apparently as small as the minute *T. simplicicollis*, with which, in its very dense and fine sculpture, it nearly agrees. Nevertheless its paler limbs and totally different prothorax (which is not narrowed behind as in that species, nor free from longitudinal furrows) will of themselves at once separate it therefrom; whilst from its still nearer ally, the *T. corticinus*, it is easily distinguished by its smaller size and closer and very much finer punctation, as well as by its more obsolete prothoracic foveæ, and by the paler hue of its legs and the basal half of its antennæ.

(Subfam. Omaliades.)

Genus Philorhinum.

Kraatz, Nat. der Ins. Deutschl. ii. 966 (1858).

*Philorhinum humile*, Erichs.

*P.* lineare, depressum, pubescens, nigrum; capite, prothorace elytrisque paulo dilutioribus, dense æqualiter punctatis; antennarum basi pedibusque dilute testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. 1.

*Habitat* Maderam, a Dom. Bewicke ad S. Antonio da Serra æstate 1859 repertum.

*Arpedium humile*, Erichs., Gen. et Spec. Staph. 860 (1840).
—— *myops*, Haliday, Entomologist, 187 (1841).
—— *humile*, Redt., Fauna Austr. (edit. 2), 246 (1857).
*Philorhinum humile*, Kraatz, Nat. der Ins. Deutschl. ii. 966 (1858).

*P.* linear, depressed, black, slightly shining, and clothed with a short, decumbent, cinereous pile. *Head*, *prothorax*, and *elytra* rather more piceous, or diluted in colouring, than the abdomen, and densely, deeply, and equally punctured throughout: the *first* subtriangular, with the eyes prominent, and the *second* transverse-subquadrate, being nearly equally rounded at the sides. *Antennæ* fusco-ferruginous towards their apex; their base and the *legs* diluted testaceous.

The abbreviated elytra, leaving *five* segments of the abdomen visible, and the elongated basal joint of the hinder feet, will of themselves at once distinguish the genus *Philorhinum* from its immediate allies. The single individual described above, identified by Mr. Janson with the common European *P. humile*, with which it appears in every respect to agree, was detected by Mr. Bewicke at S. Antonio da Serra (in Madeira proper) during the summer of 1859. In the English specimens which I have examined, the males seem to have their antennæ a trifle longer than those of the females, and with the apical

joint less abbreviated; and the Madeiran example (a female) seems to coincide in this respect with the corresponding sex of more northern latitudes.

## Genus Anthobium.

(Leach) Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. v. 335 (1832).

### *Anthobium torquatum*, Marsh.

*A.* rufo-testaceum; scutello, pectore, abdomine antennarumque apice nigricantibus; elytris testaceis, amplis, ad apicem interiorem in fœminis singulatim acuminatis, in maribus postice truncatis.

Long. corp. lin. vix 1.

*Habitat* Maderam australem, a Dom. Bewicke prope Funchal semel lectum.

*Silpha torquata*, Marsham, Ent. Brit. i. 127 (1802).
*Anthobium torquatum et mucronatum*, Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. v. 339 (1832).
—— *scutellare*, Erichs., Gen. et Spec. Staph. 895 (1840).

*A.* rufo-testaceous, slightly shining, and sparingly clothed with a short, decumbent, cinereous pile. *Head* very finely and minutely punctulated, and with a large, round, and deep puncture on either side of the forehead behind; its extreme posterior portion, or neck, slightly darker. *Prothorax* still more finely and lightly punctulated, the punctules being scarcely perceptible, even beneath a high magnifying power; transverse, and rather straightened at the sides, the hinder angles being nearly right angles, and the anterior ones rounded off; with a dorsal line down the centre. *Elytra* much more coarsely punctured; ample, and rather dilated posteriorly, covering nearly all the upper surface of the abdomen; a shade paler than the head and and prothorax, being testaceous; their apex truncated in the males; but in the females each elytron is separately produced, or acuminated, at its inner apex. *Scutellum* piceous, free from pile, and coarsely alutaceous. *Abdomen* black. *Antennæ* and *legs* testaceous; with the apex of the *former* darker.

The single specimen described above is, like the last species, due to the researches of Mr. Bewicke, who captured it in his garden at the Palmeira, above Funchal. I have no hesitation in referring it to the common European *A. torquatum*, with which in most respects it agrees precisely; its antennæ, however, are perhaps just perceptibly shorter than is the case in more northern latitudes, and the punctules of its prothorax (which is a *little* less rounded at the sides) are, if possible, even still more obscure. Such trifling differences, however, are scarcely worth noticing, since the insect bears all the essential features of the species with which I have identified it.

Such are the additions to the fauna—49 in all (exclusive, of course, of the *Apotomus Chaudoirii* and the *Chrysomela onychina*, which are merely old species under new names)—which our combined researches have brought to light during the past year and a half in Madeira. As may be gathered from the above statements, of these 49, 21 * were detected by myself, 16 by Mr. Bewicke, 4 by Senhôr Moniz, 4 by Mr. M. Park, 3 by Mr. E. Leacock, and one by the Rev. R. T. Lowe; and it may be interesting to remark that the families into which these accessions distribute themselves are as follows:—*Staphylinidæ* 13; *Curculionidæ* 8; *Lathridiadæ* 7; *Colydiadæ* and *Tomicidæ* 4 each; *Carabidæ* 2; and *Silphidæ*, *Trichopterygidæ*, *Mycetophagidæ*, *Dermestidæ*, *Bostrychidæ*, *Cissidæ*, *Attelabidæ*, *Bruchidæ*, *Halticidæ*, *Tenebrionidæ*, and *Opatridæ*, 1 each. In my last paper on the additions to our Catalogue, written in October 1858, and published in the 'Annals' for the following December, I brought up the list of then detected forms to 593; so that, when further augmented by the 49 of this present paper, the Madeiran Coleoptera, as hitherto observed, amount to no less than 642 well-defined species.

Before closing these remarks, I may just state that the names of the following 13 species, as cited in my last Catalogue, will have, in accordance with the law of priority, to be changed,—subsequent inquiries having proved them to be identical with species previously described. Thus, for *Dromius arenicola* Woll., read *D. patruelis*, Chaud.; for *Pristonychus alatus*, Woll., read *P. complanatus*, Dej.; for *Anchomenus pallipes*, Fab., read *A. albipes*, Fab. (the *Carabus pallipes* of the 'Mantissa Insectorum' being, as I am informed by Dr. Schaum, an American insect of the genus *Tarus*); for *Harpalus litigiosus*, Dej., read *H. tenebrosus*, Dej.; for *Dactylosternum Rousseti*, Woll., read *D. abdominale*, Fab.; for *Monotoma spinifera*, Woll., read *M. spinicollis*, Aubé; for *Microchondrus domuum*, Woll., read *Symbiotes domuum*, Woll. (the genus *Microchondrus* being identical with Redtenbacher's *Symbiotes*); for *Haltica subtilis*, Woll., read *H. procera*, Redt.; for *Haltica Salicariæ*, Payk., read *H. ventralis*, Illig.; for *Longitarsus lutescens*, Gyll., read *L. atricapillus*, Dufts.; for *Longitarsus excurvus*, Woll., read *L. Echii*, Meg.; for *Glœosoma velox*, Woll., read *Moronillus ruficollis*, Jacq.-Duv.; for *Autocera laticeps*, Woll., read *Cnemeplatia laticeps*, Woll.,—the genus *Autocera* being, according to Dr. Kraatz, identical with *Cnemeplatia* of Costa.

* Of these 21, however, there are two which cannot strictly be called recent discoveries, although necessarily treated as additions to our fauna,—namely, the *Longitarsus abdominalis* (which I had inadvertently mixed up amongst my specimens of the *L. nubigena*, collected in 1855), and the *Mycetoporus Johnsoni* (which I had hitherto regarded as a mere state of the *M. pronus*).